

"Prints all the news and prints it first"—The Times-Dispatch, of course.

# The Times-Dispatch



# Dispatch

Don't forget to have The Times-Dispatch forwarded to you while on your vacation. Phone Madison 4041, Circulation Department.

THIS TIMES-DISPATCH FOUNDED 1884.  
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1880.

WHOLE NUMBER 17,969.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, AUGUST 1, 1909.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Showers.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## WITH BUILDINGS FALLING, PEOPLE SLEEP IN STREET

Mexico Again Shaken by Earthquake and Severe Damage Reported.

## GREAT CATHEDRAL NOW MASS OF RUINS

Governor's Palace in Guerrero Tumbles Down, but Family Escapes—Fire Follows Shock in One Town and Renders Many Homeless.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
The people still trembling in terror from their awful experiences in yesterday's earthquake, five distinct shocks were felt in Mexico to-day, and the damage yesterday is said to have been light compared with that of to-day.

All communication was cut off from Chilpancingo, Acapulco and surrounding towns by the quakes to-day, after it was restored following yesterday's shock, but information of the serious nature of the damage came through before the wires went down. In every instance the frightened operators at the keys in the stricken places talking to the operators in Mexico City, declared "the town is completely wrecked," or words to that effect. The operator at Chilpancingo, capital of the State of Guerrero, reported that the palace of Governor Damian Flores, which was partially wrecked yesterday, completely tumbled down to-day, but the family had left its crumbling walls. The state furniture, plate and valuables were buried. This is the governor's second narrow escape from death in a few months.

Living in the Open.  
The shocks in Mexico City to-day were more severe than yesterday, and not an American and but few foreigners remained indoors there to-night. The parks and plazas are crowded to overflowing, and many people are in actual want of food, clothes and domestic animals having fled to the streets when the first shock came this morning, and having remained there all day on their knees praying for the deliverance of the city, afraid to return to their duties.

At 12 o'clock to-day the shock was so severe that all clocks in Mexico City were stopped, and the street cars were derailed in several localities throughout the city.

The great cathedral is practically a mass of ruins, as it partially fell yesterday, and the tremors to-day finished the work. In the four-story office building of the Mexican National Railway, on Plaza de Guadalupe, all the officials and clerks, the majority of whom are Americans, ran out when the building began rocking. The first time to-day, and few have ventured to return since then. The cornice fell and the walls crumbled in places. The telegraph operators in the offices could not be kept at their keys, and as a result there was considerable difficulty in dispatching trains to and from the international border.

Everything Destroyed.  
The towns where operators reported that "everything has been destroyed," before the wires went down, were Acapulco, Chilpancingo, Chilpancingo, Aguilera—all in a direct line south of this city. Providencia is between Chilpancingo and Acapulco, and Rio Chilpancingo, and all the towns and villages between Acapulco and Aguilera, it is certain that the damage has been great in those places as well.

The Acapulco operator reported damage to the harbor at that place. The bottom of the harbor was thrown up several feet in places, and the water was so greatly disturbed that many vessels were beached or damaged otherwise, both yesterday and to-day. It is feared that the harbor, one of the finest on the Mexican Pacific coast, is ruined. The damage from the quake in and around Mexico City is the heaviest experienced in a decade. During a shock this afternoon a house was wrecked on Calle Montezuma and another on Calle Mena.

In the southern part of the city a fire started by the quake burned out of control. The firemen fought with difficulty because of broken water mains. Federal telegraph operators report to-night that they cannot get a wire farther than thirty miles to the south in the stricken section.

Fire Follows Shock.  
A special from Vera Cruz, Mex., says that a serious fire followed the earthquake at Hidalgotitlan. The water mains were ruined by the earthquake, and the fire, breaking out in the poorer quarters of the town, spread rapidly. Only a change of wind saved the town. A hundred and fifty families are homeless.

The city of Acapulco, which was almost destroyed yesterday by an earthquake and tidal wave, has been suffering all summer from an epidemic of fever.

Report from Mexico City.  
MEXICO CITY, July 31.—Mexico City was again severely shaken by an earthquake to-day. A shock more severe than any yet experienced rocked the city for one minute and forty seconds. The first faint swaying came at 12:13 P. M., but the nervous people needed nothing more than the slightest tremble to start them running. The shock grew in intensity at the end of the first thirty seconds, and suddenly shifted the direction of its motion. Many walls, weakened by the three shocks of yesterday, fell, while innumerable public and other buildings were cracked. The National Palace suffered considerably, as did also the War Office, the Chamber of Ambassadors and sections of other handsome buildings.

## VICE-CONSUL MURDERED

Chuan Lock Wing Killed by Worthless Chinaman in New York.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
NEW YORK, July 31.—Chuan Lock Wing, graduate of Yale and Lehigh Universities, for more than a score of years Chinese vice-consul here, was shot through the left lung this afternoon by the consulate official at 18 Broadway, by a worthless Chinaman, who, looking for a job, had visited the office three times before during the day, being finally directed by Wing to get the vice-consul's office. The victim died five hours later in St. George's Hospital without being able to make a statement.

The murder was by Wong Bow Ching, who came to be a cousin of Wing. The Chinese ambassador at Washington, and the only account that has been given of the incident in the consulate office leading up to the shooting comes from him. He told so many different stories in the course of the investigation that the police concluded he might be a little unbalanced.

At first he said Vice-Consul Wing grabbed a revolver from a desk and pointed it at him, and ordered him to leave the office. Under the sharp examination of Quan Yick Nam, the police interpreter, Cheng wilted and admitted that he shot the vice-consul with his own revolver, bought in Atlantic City four months ago.

The murderer does not use his own name at all, and the fact that he adopted the name, Matudo Wong, which is half Chinese and half Japanese, when he first came to this country is responsible for his being taken to the consulate, which finally compelled the vice-consul to order him to get out and stay out. The Chinaman said that he was not a murderer, but anything to do with him when they found that he could not talk their language, and that he was spurned by Chinese everywhere because he tried to make believe that he was a Japanese. He did so preliminary to getting a job as cabin boy on several United States vessels.

The Chinese legation at Washington wired St. Gregory's Hospital as soon as word was received there to spare the expense of caring for Vice-Consul Wing. The latter died about the time the message came, but everything possible had been done anyhow.

Mr. Wing was an American woman, and who is ill herself, was driven to the hospital in time to be at the bedside. Her husband recognized her and smiled before she died. He told her he was strong enough to make an ante-mortem statement.

No rational man could believe the murder was committed by a Chinaman. The Chinese legation at Washington declared that the murder was committed by a Chinaman. The Chinese legation at Washington declared that the murder was committed by a Chinaman.

Tenants on the seventh floor say they heard a shot and rushed down to find the vice-consul and his assassin scuffling in a hallway at the head of the stairs. The murderer was not caught until he reached the street. The assassin, who was a Chinaman, was seen by a Chinaman bear on the present case.

Explosion Kills Five.  
Gallery Containing Pictures of 20,000 Crooks Also Destroyed.  
ST. PAUL, MINN., July 31.—An explosion of gasoline, followed by a destructive fire in a four-story building here to-day is known to have caused the death of five persons and the injury of many others. The bodies of four others are still in the ruins.

Three dead are Roam Bouska, three years of age; Mrs. Gagnon, fifty years of age; a child, supposed to be Clifford Gamble, three years of age, and two unidentified persons.

It is reported that Mrs. Gamble, the mother of Clifford Gamble, Arnold Kuhl, president of the Kuhl Manufacturing Co., and his assistant, named McCauley, are among those buried beneath the timbers.

The fire of eleven machines invented by Kuhl, for filling tanks of automobiles that caused the explosion. He and McCauley were experimenting with the machine on the second floor.

The building destroyed being of little value. Chief of Police O'Connor suffered an injury to his leg in the destruction of the private gallery of crooks, a collection of 20,000 pictures, which cannot be replaced.

Squall Upset Boat.  
Salesmen Rescued, but Case of Jewels Is at Bottom of Sea.  
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
PROVINCETOWN, MASS., July 31.—Fewer than a dozen boats were in the harbor when a squall struck to-day.

This was caused by the fact that the wind was blowing from the north while on a return and returning to the ships in that direction. The boats were held next week, after the fleet leaves for the South, was announced to-night. The fleet of eleven boats, under the command of Lieutenant-Commander Frederick R. Freeman, will start for Newport for a month's practice at the same time that the battleship fleet leaves for Hampton Roads. Somewhere in Vineyard Sound the torpedo flotilla was wrecked, and the boats were scattered and will be sent on a high speed run of about seventy-five miles to Newport Harbor.

Under squall during the late afternoon caused much excitement in the vicinity of the torpedo boat. McDonough, a U. S. Navy gunboat, was about to board the McDonough when the thunder squall appeared. Their boat was upset and both men were precipitated into the water with their sample cases, one containing \$2,500 worth of jewelry and the other being valued at several hundred dollars. Although the men were rescued by sailors their kits were lost.

## CARLIST BANNER RAISED IN SPAIN

Pretender About to Place Himself at Head of Rebellion in Catalonia.

## FURY OF BARCELONA MOBS INCREDIBLE

Nothing in History, With Exception of Paris Commune, Approaches Terrible Drama Enacted in Spanish City. Order Restored at Last.

CERBERE, FRANCO-SPANISH FRONTIER, July 31.—Spanish refugees arriving here say that the Carlists are attempting to take over the leadership of the movement in Catalonia, and that Don Jaime is expected to place himself at the head of the rebellion.

The refugees explain that the Catalonians, who are the most industrious people in Spain, have long complained that they were exploited by the Carlists for the benefit of other regions. The discontent is deep-seated. The Catalonians have not shown opposition to the war in Morocco, but only to what they regard as an expedition for the benefit of private interests, which entails the useless expenditure of life and increased taxation.

Turn Against Church.  
The refugees declare that the leaders of the movement have exploited the discontent among the people and have directed the movement against the monarchy and the church. It is asserted that Catalonia formerly the most devout Catholic province in Spain, has now become the center of free thought.

The governor of the province of Gerona has telegraphed to the alcaides in his department, saying: "I am pleased to inform you that I have received news from Barcelona, according to which the captain-general has re-established order, defeating and making prisoners the revolutionists."

The railways are interrupted beyond Gerona, the company refusing to run trains until order is restored.

Battle in Streets.  
PARIS, July 31.—The Madrid correspondent of the Figaro had an interview with Senor Lacruera, the Spanish Minister of the Interior, in which the minister said:

"The insurrection at Barcelona was of terrible gravity. I don't know if since the Commune there has been anything so terrible as the battle in the streets, with cannon, incendiaries, the pillage of convents, explosion of dynamite and destruction of the railroad—nothing was missing."

Correspondent's View of It.  
The correspondent declares that those who understand how critical the situation was at Barcelona applaud the action of the Spanish government. The liberals had been in power, the correspondent continues, they would have resigned in favor of a military cabinet and the insurrection at Barcelona undoubtedly has strengthened the position of the government in the eyes of the people.

The most severe critics of the expedition to Melilla and the loudest in the denunciation of the incapacity displayed by the officers, rallied to the side of the government when they saw the country in peril. The opinion is unanimous among the correspondents, that the screws must be mercifully applied in Catalonia.

Ferocity of Mob.  
The stories of the ferocity of the mob toward church property and the priests, monks and nuns are incredible. The monks who escaped through the suburban passages in the monasteries were beaten and killed. The nuns, fleeing from the burning convent, were driven half naked through the streets, and the streets, it is reported, were shot at the steps of the altar. It is even stated that the mangled bodies of the monks were carried on poles through the streets by ten thousand people and that the captain-general was obliged to inform the revolutionary committee directed everything.

Carlists Had Hand in It.  
Notwithstanding this anti-clerical ferocity other reports intimate that the Carlists, who stand for clerical reaction in Spain, had a hand in the organization of the mob.

The Spanish Red Cross is organizing succor on a large scale. Queen Victoria has accepted the position of "August protectress" of the institution. Malaga, in Andalusia, where the wounded are arriving in large numbers. The marquis will personally take charge of the hospital arrangements.

Ruthless Measures.  
Although all the direct dispatches received from Madrid which pass through the hands of a censor, agree that General Brando, the military commander at Barcelona, has ruthlessly crushed the revolution, executing many ringleaders, and that the government is now in control of the situation, reports filtering out at Cerbere on the French frontier, none of which, however, were later than July 29, indicate that the mob until then had the upper hand and that nothing in history with the exception of the Paris Commune approached the ferocious drama being enacted.

A correspondent of the Marin at Melilla sends an interview he had with General Marina, commanding the Spanish forces in Morocco, who said:

(Continued on Page Two—Column 2.)

## RAGE OF PEOPLE MENACES THRONE

Disgraceful Story of Political Corruption Behind Spain's Present Trouble.

## INTREPID KING COURTS DANGER

Reckless Courage of Alfonso Increases Peril of Situation. Government Trying to Conceal Real News—London Hears False Report of Assassination.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)  
LONDON, July 31.—It is still impossible to give a reliable account of the situation in Spain at the present moment. One of the most dangerous features of the case is the fact that a weak and imbecile government persists in using its power to conceal the truth from the Spanish people themselves and from the outside world.

There is no longer the slightest doubt that the popular uprising is revolutionary in its character, and the authorities for the present moment are holding it in check. It would be a great mistake to interpret the revolt as a Carlist attempt or as anti-dynastic in any sense, although pretenders may seek to take advantage of the situation. The Spanish people have arisen spontaneously to condemn an unpopular war. It is to understand this feeling when its origin is explained.

Cause of It All.  
The cause of the fighting at Melilla is a place of political corruption more disgraceful than the big timber exploitation with Korea, which led to the Russo-Japanese War. There are on the outskirts of Melilla a series of mining claims of supposed richness. The country thereabouts is known as the Riff country, and it is inhabited by strong fanatical tribes, who dispute the control of it with the legitimate Sultan of Morocco.

The Riffs deeply resent foreign interference, and they are able to put 200,000 well armed fighting men into the field. Four years ago a Spanish company, headed by Villanueva, former Spanish Minister of Agriculture, obtained a concession from the Moroccan government to work the mines.

The court circle and some Jesuits became interested. The time came when it was necessary to get the Sultan to ratify the concession. Naturally, he refused to recognize the act of a rebel. Thereupon the company set about to secure the intervention of the Spanish government. The Riffs had particularly resented the construction of a railroad from Melilla to the mines.

Arranged Murders.  
Four Spanish workmen were murdered recently by tribesmen, and Villanueva, who resigned a few months ago, states publicly that these murders were arranged by the mining company to furnish a pretext for intervention. The Spanish government sent troops, and hostilities began with this far, disastrous results for the Spanish arms.

It is hardly surprising that Spanish public opinion denounces and refuses to support a war which was begun in such fashion, and in which no national interest is involved. Popular anger is directed against the Cabinet, especially the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior, against the King, because he is a friend of the principal capitalists involved, and against the church, because the leaders support the adventure. Public masses, although the parts of the country have not joined the open revolutionary movement.

As far as is known, the turbulent spirit of anarchy and socialism, which has been rampant in Barcelona and Catalonia, brought to the surface by violence, but it is admitted that no response has been obtained anywhere to the summons to the revolutionists to join the colors. It will be seen after this explanation that the attitude of the people of Spain by no means implies a pusillanimous war, which the earlier aspect of the situation seemed to convey.

Throne Is Threatened.  
The hopeless embarrassment of the government to-day is almost without remedy. They have no choice but to suppress the revolt, and yet the Minister of the Interior's tactics, plain as his instructions, "act without pity," has made him the most execrated man in Spain. Public opinion has risen so high that the young King finds the throne itself menaced.

There is no question that the present government must go, even if they succeed in restoring a semblance of public order. It is doubtful if they can accomplish that much. King Alfonso may accept the dangerous expedient of accepting their resignations and appointing successors more in sympathy with public opinion, but he is too high-spirited to consent to the abandonment of the Melilla campaign in face of a semi-victorious enemy.

There is a report in the Spanish press that the young King, King Alfonso, has been assassinated. This is probably false, but the King's reckless courage in face of physical danger is well known.

(Continued on Page Four—Column 4.)

## ELECTRIC TRAINS CRASH; MANY DEAD

Ten People Killed Outright and Others Said to Be Fatally Hurt.

## PASSENGERS HURLED THROUGH WINDOWS

Coach Crowded With Men Tele-scoped and Everybody in It Badly Mangled—Hospital Filled With Injured—Traffic on Road Blocked by Wreck.

SPOKANE, WASH., July 31.—Ten persons were killed and at least sixty were injured in a head-on collision of two electric passenger trains at Coldwell, Wash., on the Spokane and Inland Railway late this afternoon.

Both trains were going at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. They crashed together without warning. The heavily laden cars were crushed, and the men and women in them were hurled to the tops of the coaches, while others were sent flying through the windows. Several coaches left the track and passengers were caught under the broken wood and steel.

Uninjured passengers at once hurried to telephones to call aid. A special train of physicians went out from Spokane. Others hurried from Couer d'Alene and other places. The Couer d'Alene Hospital is now filled with the injured. Only one member of the train crews is reported injured.

Partial List of Dead.  
A partial list of the dead follows: Will Allen, Wash. Walter Dalquist, Spokane. A. T. Whitney, an attorney, of Memphis, Tenn. Unknown woman and son.

Among those fatally injured is W. W. Tullien, Butte, Mont. The trains were interurban passenger trains, and consisted of five cars each. One of the cars that was telescoped was crowded with men, and the other train plowed the length of the coach. Passengers in this coach who escaped death outright were mangled, and many of them will die. The road is completely blocked.

## MARKER HID \$60,000

Told False Story of Whereabouts During Absence From Bank.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
TIPTON, IND., July 31.—Mystery was added to the case of Noah Marker, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of this city, who fled on the eve of discovery of embezzlements aggregating more than \$100,000, when a telegram from Louisiana, Mo., to-day said that Marker had not been there during his absence from this city. No such telegram to the bank was received, and the citizens are much surprised at Marker's statement that he was there.

This flat contradiction of Marker's word leads to the belief that wherever he was, his object was to get rid of the money he had stolen. He was on the night of his departure, and it is now thought that the money was placed in some safety deposit vault in a city, and that he had written under an assumed name. The bank officers are proceeding on this theory, and will try to trail Marker during his absence.

## ALEX MOSELY TO WED

Countess Cassini Announces Engagement to Richmond Man.

PARIS, July 31.—The engagement of Miss Margaret Cassini, known as the Countess Cassini, niece and adopted daughter of the former Russian ambassador to the United States, announces her engagement to Alex Mosely, of Richmond. He is a man about twenty-nine years of age, a graduate of the University of Virginia, not rich, but possessing a comfortable income. He has a good tenor voice, and once was a musical comedy.

Mosely is a favorite in the Bohemian society of Paris, and has spent most of his time here for the last two years, making his home in a boarding-house in the Rue Chateaubriand, where his room is decorated chiefly with photographs of the United States. Both of them have been absent from Paris for the last few days, and their friends were surprised to hear of their marriage.

Countess Cassini was conspicuous in Washington society during Mr. Roosevelt's first term. During the last year she has been prominent in all smart society affairs in Paris, Nice and Monte Carlo.

## TOTS HURLED TO DEATH

Two Little Boys Run Down by One Train While Avoiding Another.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 31.—A freight on the West Shore Railroad ran down two little boys, Michael and William, aged ten years, and Kimball Williams, aged eight years, at Milton this afternoon. The boys were tossed twenty-five feet by the locomotive and dropped bleeding and dying beside the tracks. They had stepped out of the way of one train in front of another.

Not a Cithoun Juryman Yet.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 31.—The effort to secure a second jury to try Patrick Cithoun, president of the United Railways, on a charge of offering a bribe, has made no progress at the end of the second week. More than 800 citizens have been summoned into court and not one has qualified for service as juror.

## GREAT CITY IN ASHES

Thirteen Thousand Buildings in Osaka Destroyed by Fire.

OSAKA, JAPAN, August 1.—At 6 o'clock this morning the terrible conflagration which has reduced to ashes a large portion of this city, was under control. Up to that hour 15,000 buildings had been destroyed. An area four miles square was swept by the flames.

OSAKA, JAPAN, July 31.—A fire, which threatens to destroy this city, started at 4 o'clock this morning, and, in spite of the most energetic efforts to check it, it is still burning.

The firemen, who have been fighting all day, are completely exhausted, and troops have been called out to assist in fighting the flames and to preserve order in the city. Everything is dry on account of the drought and the water supply is failing. The fire is being contained by strong breezes, and thousands of buildings, including the world-famous Buddhist temple, have been destroyed.

The total loss will be a large number have been killed and seriously injured by the fire.

OSAKA, JAPAN, July 31.—The fire that has been raging in this city since an early hour to-day has consumed one-fifth of the city. The fire is still burning, and four were unaccountable in the howling gale that prevailed.

## CUYLER KILLED IN FRANCE

Prominent New York Man Dies From Injuries In Automobile Accident.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Cornelius Cuyler, president of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, of this city, died last night in Biarritz, France, as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile accident. News of his death was received here to-day.

PARIS, July 31.—Details of the accident which resulted in the death of Cornelius Cuyler near Biarritz last night are meager.

Mrs. Cuyler, who was riding with her husband, was hurt, but not seriously. The accident occurred on a road from the home of Edmond Rostand, the poet, at Cambo. Mr. and Mrs. Cuyler were quickly picked up by rescuers and brought to the Hotel Biarritz, where Mr. Cuyler died after great suffering. The chauffeur was badly injured.

The accident was caused by the breaking of the tension gear which controls the brake.

## A DROP IN THE BUCKET

Two Bottles of Beer Quickly Evaporated in Georgia Legislature.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
ATLANTA, GA., July 31.—An untimely sensation was caused in the Assembly yesterday morning when Hooper Alexander, of DeKalb, who has been championing a bill to outlaw near-beer in Georgia, came into the House, walked solemnly down the aisle, and deposited on the clerk's desk a most conspicuous looking package.

Every member of the House stopped work and became all attention while the package was in the throes of the unwrapping stage. When exposed in all its nakedness it proved to be two bottles of beer. Mr. Alexander, he declares within the very shadow of the Capitol. Everybody was careful of that beer.

The reading clerk was particularly kind to the beverage. He fished down into the ice water picher, extended a huge chunk of ice, and laid it between the two bottles, which were propped between ponderous copies of the general tax act. For hours that body of "dry" legislators, in a "dry" State, which they had made "hardly more than a year ago, looked lovingly and longingly at those two bottles.

When the House adjourned the beer was still there. When it reconvened in the afternoon the beer was gone, and four or five members were the most satisfied expressions in the Georgia assembly this year. Mr. Alexander may never pass his near-beer measure, but he certainly made several friends for real beer.

## BIG STORM IN MEMPHIS

Child Killed, Four People Hurt and Many Houses Damaged.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 31.—A child was killed, four other persons were injured, a score of dwelling houses were more or less damaged, innumerable trees and fences were wrecked, and telephone and light service was demoralized because of tangled wires, during an electrical and windstorm which prevailed here late to-day. The dead child is Albert Ray, seven years of age. The injured persons were Joseph Dobbins, infant, badly bruised and burned; Malcolm Dobbins, four years of age, bruises and cuts; Louis Todd, badly burned.

The atmospheric disturbance came at the end of forty-eight hours of oppressive weather, the thermometer for the greater part of the time hovering about the 90-degree mark.

The child killed was struck by a bolt of lightning. The same bolt struck the elder child of the same household, knocking him from a second-story window. The two Dobbins children were blown by a gust of wind across the kitchen of the Dobbins home and against a stove on which the evening meal was being prepared. Todd was caught among the timbers of a church steeple which was a tree, and was badly burned before he was rescued.

TRYING TO INCITE WAR

Chile Urges Bolivia to Move Troops to Frontier and Create a War.

LIMA, PERU, July 31.—The newspaper El Comercio publishes to-day copies of secret telegrams which it claims passed between Bolivian Minister Arce, at Santiago, Chile, and President Ortiz, of Bolivia, showing that Chile, through a third party, had advised Bolivia to move troops to the frontier and had offered money, arms, ammunition and officers without recompense. The only guarantee asked, according to the telegrams, was the Antofagasta customs revenue. Chile's object, it is said, was to take advantage of the movement to get the Tacna and Arica question. Chile also recommended that Bolivia come to an understanding with Ecuador. The publication of these telegrams has caused much indignation here, but there is no fear of disorders.

Barrie Declines Knighthood.  
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]  
LONDON, August 1.—The Weekly Dispatch has learned that Mr. Barrie, novelist on the last occasion of bestowing honors on the King's birthday, refused an offer of knighthood.

## REPORT JAMMED THROUGH HOUSE BY CLOSE VOTE

On Blistering Day Fiery Speeches Keep Lower Branch in Uproar.

## REPUBLICAN YELLS GREET FINAL ACTION

Clark Declares Tariff Bill Is "Most Stupendous Fake in History of Mankind"—Payne, All Smiles, Receives Congratulations of His Colleagues.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The House to-night adopted the tariff bill, the vote being 155 to 152. The Republicans shrieked in their delight over the final outcome, and Chairman Payne was the central figure of an admiring and congratulatory crowd of colleagues. Twenty Republicans voted against the report and two Democrats for it.

The vote was the climax of an eleven-hour session, conducted in the most oppressive heat, but enlivened by a dozen or more speeches of more or less fiery nature. The day opened with what appeared to be part of an organized filibuster. The conference demanded the reading of the lengthy document. This proceeded for an hour and a half, when, with about thirty minutes remaining to be read, Mr. Mondell permitted the debate to go on.

Goes to Senate Now.  
Chairman Payne defended the report and appealed to his Republican colleagues to support it, prophesying at the same time that when the bill was passed the country would meet the approval of the country. Mr. Clark, minority leader, and many of his colleagues, denounced the bill and chided the Republicans for failing, they alleged, to revise the tariff downward.

Such remarks as had been attempted, said Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, was in the interests of the great corporations. That was conspicuously true, he explained, in the placing of iron ore and hides on the tariff.

"I have just been looking over the bill," interposed Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, "and I find most of the reductions of the steel schedule have brought the duties below the rates of the Wilson bill."

Such remarks as had been attempted, said Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, was in the interests of the great corporations. That was conspicuously true, he explained, in the placing of iron ore and hides on the tariff.

"I have just been looking over the bill," interposed Mr. Hill, of Connecticut, "and I find most of the reductions of the steel schedule have brought the duties below the rates of the Wilson bill."

Such remarks as had been attempted, said Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, was in the interests of the great corporations. That was conspicuously true, he explained, in the placing of iron ore and hides on the tariff.

Such remarks as had been attempted, said Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, was in the interests of the great corporations. That was conspicuously true, he explained, in the placing of iron ore and hides on the tariff.

Such remarks as had been attempted, said Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, was in the interests of the great corporations. That was conspicuously true, he explained, in the placing of iron ore and hides on the tariff.

Such remarks as had been attempted, said Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, was in the interests of the great corporations. That was conspicuously true, he explained, in the placing of iron ore and hides on the tariff.

Such remarks as had been attempted, said Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, was in the interests of the great corporations. That was conspicuously true, he explained, in the placing of iron ore and hides on the tariff.

Such remarks as had been attempted, said Mr. Underwood, of Alabama, a minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, was in the interests of the great corporations. That was conspicuously true, he explained, in the placing of iron ore and hides on the tariff.